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## Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Repository</strong></th>
<th>University Libraries Division of Special Collections, The University of Alabama</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Creek Indian Land Sales Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date [inclusive]</strong></td>
<td>1833-1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extent</strong></td>
<td>0.05 Linear feet (6 Documents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
<td>Documents pertaining to the sale of lands belonging to Ko Yoo Quae, Alpetter Hadjo, Co Choc O Nee, Coch Che Yo Ho Lo, and Pelis-hart-ke - all Creek Indians living in Alabama between 1833 and 1841.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preferred Citation note

The Creek Indian Land Sales Collection, W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library, The University of Alabama.
Biographical/Historical note

Although the Creek Indians had been forced from Georgia, with many Lower Creeks moving to the Indian Territory, there were still about 20,000 Upper Creeks living in Alabama in the 1830s when the state moved to abolish tribal governments and extend state laws over the Creeks. Opothle Yohola appealed to the administration of President Andrew Jackson for protection from Alabama; when none was forthcoming, the Treaty of Cusseta was signed on 24 March 1832, which divided Creek lands into individual allotments. Creeks could either sell their allotments and receive funds to remove to the west, or stay in Alabama and submit to state laws. Land speculators and squatters began to defraud Creeks out of their allotments, and violence broke out, leading to the so-called "Creek War of 1836." Secretary of War Lewis Cass dispatched General Winfield Scott to end the violence by forcibly removing the Creeks to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River.

Scope and Contents note

The collection contains six documents pertaining to the sale of lands belonging to Ko Yoo Quae, Alpetter Hadjo, Co Choc O Nee, Coch Che Yo Ho Lo, and Pelis-hart-ke - all Creek Indians living in Alabama between 1833 and 1841.

Administrative Information

Publication Information

University Libraries Division of Special Collections, The University of Alabama October 2009

Revision Description

February 2013

Conditions Governing Access note

None

Conditions Governing Use note
None

Provenance
Unknown

Processed by
Martha Bace, 2008; updated by Martha Bace, 2013

Controlled Access Headings

Genre(s)

• Deeds

Subject(s)

• Alabama
• Civil Rights and Human Rights
• Creek Indian War
• Creek Indians
• Government, Law and Politics
• Indian land transfers
• Native Americans
## Collection Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Folder</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpetter Hadjo Land Contract</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>371.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko Yoo Quae Land Contract</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>371.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co Chee O Nee Land Bond</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>371.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coch Che Yo Ho Lo Land Contract</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>371.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelis-hart-ke letters of patent</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>371.05</td>
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